

APPLICATION
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TITLE: METHOD OF DIFFERENTIAL ENCODING A PRECODED
MULTIPLE MODULUS ENCODER

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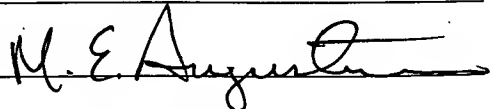
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METHOD OF DIFFERENTIAL ENCODING A PRECODED MULTIPLE MODULUS ENCODER

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to differential encoding data bits, and more particularly to ensuring phase shift immunity in modems using such differential encoding.

BACKGROUND

5 The word MODEM is an acronym for MODulator-
DEModulator. Modems accept digital data typically supplied by
the local PC, and convert it to a modulated analog waveform
that can be transmitted over a normal analog phone line.
10 Conversely, modems also accept a modulated analog wave from
the telephone line, convert it to a digital form, and pass it
on to a local computer. During modem communication, it is
possible that the channel the modem is communicating over is
inverted, causing a negative voltage to be perceived as
15 positive and a positive voltage to be perceived as negative.
In a system employing 1-dimensional modulation techniques,
such as PAM, this channel inversion is equivalent to a 180
degree phase shift of the constellation used for transmission.
Similarly, if a 2-dimensional modulation scheme, such as QAM,
20 is used, the channel inversion can be equivalent to a 90
degree phase shift of the constellation used for transmission.

Since the constellations used normally have rotational symmetry, if this situation is not known or corrected for, the modem may process the data erroneously.

The emerging V.92 standard uses PAM modulation upstream by combining multiple modulus conversion with precoding techniques. This leads to a problem with ensuring 180 degree phase shift immunity. Immunity to phase shifts that are otherwise undetectable by a modem have been included in all recent modem standards. All previous schemes have operated on a symbol by symbol basis. For a modem operating under the emerging V.92 standard, attempts to ensure phase invariance have been extremely complex. What is needed is a simple solution to ensuring 180 degree phase shift immunity in modems operating under the V.92 standard.

SUMMARY

The present invention provides a simple solution to ensuring phase invariance in V.92 modems. Immunity to channel inversions is provided by a differential encoding algorithm combined with the precoding and modulus conversion system already defined for a V.92 transmitter. A frame of constellations is attributed a sign and the frame and the sign are differentially encoded. The frame and the sign are

differentially decoded after the multiple modulus decoder, ensuring phase shift immunity.

One aspect of the present invention is a method of compensating for phase shifts comprising determining the sign to a frame and differentially encoding the sign of the frame. The method further comprises differentially encoding the frame and receiving the channel output. The sign of the output is determined, and the output is then differentially decoded.

Another aspect of the invention is a method of compensating for a phase shift in a modem comprising attributing a sign to a frame of a constellation and differentially encoding the frame and the sign. After transmission, the frame and the sign are differentially decoded.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

These and other features and advantages of the invention will become more apparent upon reading the following detailed description and upon reference to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 illustrates a transmitter used according to the V.92 standard in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 2 is a flowchart showing the differential encoding process according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Figure 1 illustrates a transmitter 100 used according to the V.92 standard in accordance with the present invention. The transmitter 100 includes a modulus encoder 105, a precoder 110, a prefilter 115, a convolutional encoder 120, and an inverse map 125. The modulus encoder 105 is a standard multiple modulus encoder. The modulus encoder 105 receives and encodes a block of bits $b_0:b_{k-1}$. The block of bits $b_0:b_{k-1}$ is represented as an integer R_0 . The output signal is a set of numbers $K_0:K_{11}$ derived from R_0 as the multiple modulus representation of R_0 . This output is then mapped into equivalence classes in order to minimize the power coming out of the precoder. The equivalence classes are related to each other in a simple manner as in classical Tomlinson precoding. Thus, the expanded constellations have points labeled in blocks from 0 to M_i-1 , where M_i is the modulus for the i th constellation.

The precoder 110 receives the output signal and after precoding provides the signals $x(n)$ and $y(n)$. The signal $x(n)$ is provided to the prefilter 115. The signal $y(n)$ is provided to the inverse map 125. Therefore, a technique to correct for the phase shift is required. The inverse map 125 provides the mapped outputs of $Y1:Y4$ to the convolutional encoder 120. The convolutional encoder 120 then provides the

signal Y0 to the precoder 110 in a feedback loop. If the channel voltage of the transmitter 100 is inverted, the signal $v(n)$ becomes $-v(n)$. This causes the input to the modulus decoder to be M_i-1-K_i instead of K_i .

5 The modulus encoder 105 takes in K bits as an integer R_0 which is converted into 12 digits K_i . As stated above, due to the equivalence class mapping, a symbol R_0 passing through the modulus encoder 105, precoder 110, prefilter 115, convolutional encoder 120, inverted channel and convolutional decoder will emerge as $N-1-R_0$. This will cause errors in the output of the modulus decoder and these errors are undetectable by the modem.

To correct for the phase shift, the present invention includes a simple sign differential encoder.

15 Differentially encoding the K bits at the input of the modulus encoder 105 provides the following:

Differential encoder $D(n) = [R_0 + D(n-1)]_{\text{mod}N};$

Differential decoder $[D(n) - D(n-1)]_{\text{mod}N} = R_0;$

Differential encoder $D(n) = [R_0 + D(n-1)]_{\text{mod}N};$

20 Channel adds a phase shift $D'(n) = N-1-D(n);$

Differential decoder $[D'(n) - D'(n-1)]_{\text{mod}N} = N-R_0.$

where R_0 is the frame value and N is the product of the moduli. As shown by the above equations, without a channel inversion, R_0 is returned. However, with a channel inversion,

N-R₀ is returned. To correct for the channel inversion, a sign differential encoder may be used outside this operation. For example, a sign s(n) of 1 can be attributed to any frame whose value is > N/2 and a sign s(n) of 0 can be attributed to all others. After assigning a sign s(n), the sign s(n) may be differentially encoded as d(n) = s(n) ⊕ d(n-1), where ⊕ is modulo 2 addition. The differentially encoded sign is applied to the frame's value and this is entered into the differential encoder described above. By differentially encoding the sign s(n), the input and output of the transmitter 100 are now invariant to 180 degree phase shifts. One way to achieve the differential encoding of the multiple modulus converted frames is to differentially encode the input. Thus, D(n) = R₀ + D(n-1) can be performed on the input b₀ to b_{K-1} as a modulo N addition before the multiple modulus encoder. Similarly, the differential decoding is carried out after the multiple modulus decoder.

The process 200 of correcting for a phase shift is shown in Figure 2. The process begins at a start state 205. Proceeding to state 210, the process 200 determines the sign of the frame value. One technique to determine the sign of the frame is using the following formula:

$$s(n) = 0 \text{ if } R_0 \leq N/2, \quad s(n) = 1 \text{ if } R_0 > N/2.$$

Sub B4
After determining the sign, the process 200 proceeds to state 210. In state 210, the process 200 differentially encodes the sign of the frame. The sign may be differentially encoded using the formula:

$$d(n) = [s(n) + d(n-1)]_{\text{mod}2}.$$

Sub B5
The process 200 then proceeds to state 220. In state 220, the process 200 differentially encodes the frame. The frame may be differentially encoded using techniques known to one of skill in the art. For example, the frame may be differentially encoded using the formula:

$$D(n) = [D(n-1) + N + (-1)^{d(n-1)} R_0]_{\text{mod}N}.$$

Proceeding to state 225, the process 200 receives the channel output. Based on the above formulas, the channel output is defined by:

$$R(n) = [D(n) + N - D(n-1)]_{\text{mod}N}.$$

Sub B6
Proceeding to state 230, the process 200 determines the sign of the output. The sign of the output is 0 if the channel output is equal to or less than half the product of the moduli and 1 if the channel output is more than half the product of the moduli. This relationship can be stated as follows:

$$r(n) = 0 \text{ if } R(n) \leq N/2,$$

$$r(n) = 1 \text{ if } R(n) > N/2.$$

Proceeding to state 235, the process 200 differentially decodes the output. The output may be differentially decoded using the following formula:

$$R_0 = [N + (-1)^{r(n-1)} R(n)]_{\text{mod } N}.$$

After the output is differentially decoded, the process 200 is invariant to 180 degree phase shifts. Thus, the process 200 concludes in end state 240.

An example of the process 200 will now be provided. The example is for a 3 symbol multiple modulus encoder with moduli of 7, 3 and 10. The product of these moduli is 210, so 7 bits can be mapped in each frame. Let the inputs, in decimal, be 86, 45, 112, and 103.

First, the sign stream is determined according to state 210. One-half the product of the moduli is (210/2), or 105. Thus, the inputs less than or equal to 105 are given a sign of 0 and those greater than 105 are given a sign of 1. This creates an original sign stream ^{are} 0, 0, 1, 0.

After determining the original sign stream, the sign stream is differentially encoded. The differentially encoded sign stream is 0, 0, 1, 1. Applying this to the inputs we get new inputs to the modulus converter of 86, 45, 112, 107 (-103 + 210). This new input is then differentially encoded, resulting in a differentially encoded stream is of 86, 131, 33

(131 + 112 - 210), 140. This stream translates into symbols of {2, 2, 6}, {4, 1, 1}, {1, 0, 3}, {4, 2, 0}.

If the channel does not have phase inversion, the symbols 86, 131, 33, 140 arrive which are differentially decoded into 86, 45, 112, 107. The sign pattern 0, 0, 1, 1 is differentially decoded into 0, 0, 1, 0. The differentially decoded sign pattern is then applied to the outputs of the multiple modulus decoder differential decoder, resulting in the correct final stream of 86, 45, 112, 103 (-107 + 210).

If the channel is subject to phase inversion, the symbols arrive as {4 (7-1-2), 0 (3-1-2), 3 (10-1-6)}, {2, 1, 8}, {5, 2, 6}, {2, 0, 9}. These symbols decode to 123, 78, 176, 69. These symbols are differentially decoded to produce 124 (123 - 209 (an inverted 0) + 210), 165 (78 - 123 + 210), 98, 103. The sign pattern of the decoded symbols is 1, 1, 0, 0, which differentially decodes to 0, 0, 1, 0. Applying this to the multiple modulus decoder differential decoder gives the values 86 (-124 + 210), 45, 112, 103.

Numerous variations and modifications of the invention will become readily apparent to those skilled in the art. Accordingly, the invention may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from its spirit or essential characteristics.